

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1802.

[No. 430.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,

Gin in casks and barrels,

Port wine in casks,

Molasses in hhd's.

Sugar in hhd's and bls.

White and brown soap in boxes,

Chocolate in boxes,

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes.

Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,

Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,

Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,

Sail duck of different qualities,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Cambric and Cotton shawls,

India Mullin and Table Cloaths,

Coloured threads and fowing silks,

Ribbons, Hats, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

May 1 Vendue-Master.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and

LOT, on Queen Street, with a BAKE-

HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years

to run. The stand is good for business,

and is well known, having been occupied

for a length of time by a baker. For par-

ticulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,

Prince Street.

March 20.

Just received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

on the Bill for repealing the late Judi-

cary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Oznaburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowls.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction

Room,

Rum in bls.

Cherry Bounce in

barrels.

Sugar in bls.

Gin in casks,

Soap in boxes,

Candles do.

Chocolate do.

Hyfonskin Tea in

chefts.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which, are

Chintzes,

Bombazets,

Durants,

Calimancoes,

German Dowls,

Russia Sheetting,

Calicoes,

Chintz Shawls,

Flag Handkerfs.

Check do.

Sewing Silks,

Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,

a large quantity of

READY MADE CLOTHES,

and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,

May 1 Auctioneer.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the George and Paul Sieman, via

Baltimore—a part of their

SPRING GOODS,

which they are now opening for sale.

They daily expect the remainder of their

goods by the Union from London, and the

United States from Liverpool.

May 1.

d2w eozw zaw2w

I have just received and offer

for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS

in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—

also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7.

LANDING

From on board the schooner Alert, at Vow

ell's wharf, and for sale,

1600 bushels Lisbon Salt, suita-

for packing fish,

55 boxes fresh Lemons,

9 bakers Oranges,

49 boxes Soap,

13 do. Chocolate excellent quality,

10 do. 8 by 10 Window Glass,

8 crates Glass Ware assorted.

Alex. Henderson & Co.

Who have for sale,

20,000 lbs. fine St. Domingo

Coffee, entitled to drawback; and a few

casks of Callender's best Cheese, of a qua-

lity rarely to be met with.

May 3.

Philadelphia Iron,

A few tons just arrived by Capt. Hand,

and if the subscriber meets with encour-

agement in the sale, he will endeavor

to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of

WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,

And

COARSE SALT,

fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in

the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard

was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th mo. 3d.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyfon,

Hyfon Skin,

Young Hyfon and

Imperial

Nankeens,

Bandanno hhs. and humhums,

German and British osnaburgs,

Ticklenburgs,

Loaf and lump sugars,

Jamaica sugar in hhd's. and bls.

Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Her-

rings in barrels.

May 3.

FOR SALE,

At Cotton and Stewart's

Book Store, Royal Street,

THE GLOSSER:

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Cho-

tank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24.

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's

Book Store, King Street,

THE GLOSSER:

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of

Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH

On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.

Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And

an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the

Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr.

John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24.

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

OBSERVATIONS

AND

DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United

States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24.

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, on the premises, on

Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve

o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground,

situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of

which lot several divisions are made for

house lots to accommodate purchasers, a

plan of which will be shewn on the day of

sale. One fourth of the money it is ex-

pected will be paid down, the balance in

twelve months, with interest: Also, se-

curity therefor will be taken by a deed of

trust on the property, and the lots so pur-

chased will be then conveyed by good

deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.

April 24.

Virginia, to wit:

Fairfax county, April

19th, 1802.

IT having been discovered,

that ruinous delays have lately prevailed

in the business of this court, owing to the

greater part of the attorneys practicing

here, being absent, attending the sessions

of the courts held for the District of Co-

lumbia—therefore it is ordered, that no

suit, or other business, shall, after the

next quarterly court to be held for this

county, be continued on account of the

non-attendance of any attorney; and that

a copy of this order be inserted in the pub-

lic newspapers, printed in the town of A-

lexandria, for one week, and also posted

at the door of the Court-House of this

county, for the information of the several

suitors.

From the Minutes of the Court.

A copy—T. E.

WM. MOSS, c. f. c.

May 1.

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FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or

26 years of age—accustomed to house

work and waiting at table—being strong

and active he may be otherwise employed

at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply

to the printers.

March 29.

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

Cotton & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper

Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 dif-

ferent patterns with elegant borders.

April 7.

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with

cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate

terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable

in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liver-

pool.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8.

Printing in all its variety exe-

cuted at this office.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little

Sally, capt. Coxens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and

consisting of

French Brandy,

THE EXAMINATION.—Concluded.

NUMBER XVIII.

IN order to cajole the people, the message abounds with all the common-places of popular harangue, and prefers claims of merit, for circumstances of equivocal or of trivial value. With pompous absurdity are we told of the "multiplication of men, susceptible of happiness," (as if this susceptibility were a privilege peculiar to our climate) "habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessings above all price." Fortunate will it be, if the present favorites of the people, do not, before their reign is at an end, transform those blessings into curses, so serious and heavy as to make even despotism a desirable refuge from the Elysium of democracy.

In a country, the propensities of which are opposed even to necessary burdens, an alarm is attempted to be excited about the general tendency of government, "to leave to labor the smallest portion of its earnings, on which it can subsist, and to consume the residue of which it was instituted to guard." It might have been well, to have explained whether it is the whole of the earnings of labor, which government is instituted to guard, or only the residue after the deducting what is necessary to enable it to fulfil the duty of protection. Representatives who share with their constituents in an excessive jealousy of executive abuses, are cantingly admonished to "circumscribe discretionary powers over money;" tho' they are known to be already so limited, as that the executive, even on the prospect of a rupture with a foreign power, would not possess the means of obtaining intelligence the most necessary for the proper direction of its measures. That the new administration has not boldly invaded the laws and withheld the funds applicable to the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, it fastidiously proclaimed as evidence that "the public faith has been exactly maintained." The praise of a spirit of economy is attempted to be gained, by the suppression of a trifling number of officers, (a majority of whom had become unnecessary by the mere change of circumstances) and by declaiming, with affectation, against "the multiplication of officers, and the increase of expence." The proposition to reduce our insignificant military establishment (the actual number of troops probably not exceeding that which is intended to be retained) cannot be suggested, without tickling our ears with the trite but favorite maxim, that "a standing army ought not to be kept up in time of peace." To make a display of concern for their prosperity—agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation are introduced amongst the pageants of the piece; but, except as "to protection from casual embarrassments," we are sagaciously informed that these "GREAT WILLARS of our prosperity, ought to be left to take care of themselves." The carrying trade, however, seems to engage more solicitude; no doubt that we may be terrified by the expectation of future evils, from a much traduced instrument, which in time past, has done nothing but good in spite of the gloomy predictions of patriotic seers.

Such are the minor features of this curious performance. Had these been its only blemishes, a regard to national reputation would have forbidden a comment; but connected as they are with schemes of innovation replete with great present mischief, and still greater future danger; designed as they are to varnish over projects which threaten to precipitate our nation from an inevitable height of prosperity to that low and abject state, from which it was raised by the establishment and wise administration of our present government; they became entitled to notice as additional indications of character & disposition.

The merits of the message have now been pretty fully discussed; but before it is dismissed, it may be useful to take a view of it in another and different light; as one link in a chain of testimony, which the force of circumstances, at every step of the new administration, extorts from them, in favor of their predecessors.

The President, on the threshold of office, at the first opportunity of speaking to his constituents, in his very inaugural speech; full of a truth, which the most rancorous prejudice cannot obscure, and not sufficiently reflecting on the inferences which would be drawn, proclaims aloud to the world, that a government, which

the Treaty with Great-Britain.

he had disapproved in its institution and virulently opposed in its progress, was in the full tide of successful experiment. In the last address he again unconsciously becomes the panygerist of those whom he seeks to deprecate. The situation in which (humanly speaking) we have been preserved by the prudent and firm councils of the preceding administrations, amidst the revolutionary and convulsive throes, amidst the desolating conflicts of Europe, is there a theme of emphatic gratulation. It shall not be forgotten, as the solitary merit of the address, that we are reminded of the gratitude due to Heaven for the blessings of this situation. Amidst the spurious symptoms of a spirit of reform, it is consoling to observe one, which, in charity, ought to be supposed genuine. But it would not have diminished our conviction of its sincerity, if the instruments of Providence in the accomplishment of the happy work, had not been entirely overlooked; since this would have been evidence of a willingness to acknowledge and retract error; to make reparation for injury. But though they have been overlooked by the message, the American people ought never for a moment to forget them. Their efforts and their struggles, their moderation and their energy, their care and their foresight; the mad and malignant opposition of their political adversaries; the charges of pusillanimity and perfidy lavished on the declaration of neutrality; the resistance to measures for a voided a rupture with Great-Britain; the attempt to rush at once into reprisals; the cry for war with the enemies of France, as the enemies of republican liberty; all these things should be forever imprinted on the memory of a just and vigilant nation. And in recollecting them, they should equally recollect that the opposers of the salutary plans, to which they are so much indebted, were and are the zealous partisans of the present head of our government; who have at all times submitted to his influence and implicitly obeyed his nod; who never would have pursued with so much vehemence the course they did, had they known it to be contrary to the views of their chief; nor should it be forgotten that this chief, in the negotiation with the British minister, conducted by him as Secretary of State, acted precisely as if it had been his design to widen, not to heal the breach between the two countries; that he at first objected to the declaration of neutrality; was afterwards reluctantly dragged into the measures connected with it; was believed by his friends not to approve the system of conduct, of which he was the official organ; was publicly and openly accused by the then agent of the French republic with duplicity and deception, with having been the first to inflame his mind with ill impressions of the principles and views of leading characters in our government, not excepting the reverend Washington; that this chief, at a very critical period of our affairs in reference to the war of Europe, withdrew from the direction of that department, peculiarly charged with the management of our foreign relations, evidently to avoid being deeply implicated in the consequences of the position, which had been assumed by the administration; but on the hollow pretence of a dislike to public life and a love of philosophical retirement. Citizens of America—mark the sequel and learn from instruction!—You have since been agitated to the center, to raise to the first station in your government, they very man who, at a conjuncture when your safety and your welfare demanded his stay, early relinquished a subordinate, but exalted and very influential post, on a pretence as frivolous as it has proved insincere! Was he like the virtuous Washington, forced from a beloved retreat, by the unanimous and urgent call of his country? No; he stalked forth the champion of faction—having never ceased in the shade of his retreat, by all the arts of intrigue, to prepare the way to that elevation, for which a restless ambition impatiently panted.

The undesigned eulogy of the men, who have been slandered out of the confidence of their fellow-citizens, has not been confined to the situation of the country, as connected with the war of Europe. In the view given of the very flourishing state of our finances, the worst of calumnies against those men is refuted, and it is admitted, that in this article of vital importance to the public welfare, their measures have been provident and effectual beyond example. To the charge of a design to saddle the nation with a perpetual debt, a plain contradiction is given by the

connection, that the provisions which have been made for it are so ample, as even to justify the relinquishment of a part no less considerable than the whole of the internal revenue. The same proposal testifies the brilliant success of our fiscal system generally; and that it is more than equal to all that has been undertaken, to all that has been promised to the nation.

The report of the secretary of the treasury, as published, confirms this high commendation of the conduct of the former administrations. After relieving each state from the burden of its particular debt by assuming the payment of it on account of the United States, in addition to the general debt of the nation; after settling the accounts between the states relatively to their exertions for the common defence in our revolutionary war, and providing for the balances found due to such of them as were creditors; after maintaining with complete success, an obstinate and expensive war with the Indian tribes; after making large disbursements for the suppression of two insurrections against the government—after liberal contributions to the Barbary powers to induce them to open to our merchants the trade of the Mediterranean; after incurring a responsibility for indemnities to a large amount, due to British merchants, in consequence of infractions of the treaty of peace by some of the states; after heavy expenditures for creating and supporting a navy and for other preparations, to guard our independence and territory against the hostilities of a foreign nation; after the accomplishment of all these very important objects, it is now declared to the United States by the present head of the treasury, by the confidential minister of the present chief magistrate, the most subtil and implacable of the enemies of the former administrations—"That the actual revenues of the union are sufficient, to defray all the expences civil and military of government to the extent authorized by existing laws, to meet all the engagements of the U. S. and to discharge in fifteen years and a half the whole of our public debt"—foreign as well as domestic, new as well as old. Let it be understood that the revenues spoken of were all provided under the two first administrations; consequently, that the revenues had not been increased, nor the expences diminished by the men who now hold the reins; and then let it be asked, whether so splendid a result does not reflect the highest credit on those, who in times past, have managed the affairs of the nation? Does not the picture furnish matter not only for consolation, but even for exultation to every true friend to his country? And amidst the joy which he must feel in the contemplation, can he be so unjust as to refuse the tribute of commendation to those, by whose labors his country has been placed on so fair an eminence? Will he endure to see any part of the fruits of those labors blasted or hazarded, by a voluntary surrender of any portion of the means which are to insure the advantages of so bright a prospect?

In vain will envy or malevolence reply, "The happy situation in which we are placed, is to be attributed not to the labours of those who have heretofore conducted our affairs, but to an unforeseen and unexpected progress of our country." Candour and truth will answer—Praise is always due to public men who take their measures in such a manner as to derive to the nation the benefit of favourable circumstances which are possible, as well as of those which are foreseen. If proportionate provision had not been made, concurrently with the progress of our national resources, the effect of them would not have been felt as to the past, and would not have been matured as to the future.

But why should it be pretended that this progress was not anticipated? In past experience there were many data for calculation. The ratio of the increase of our population had been observed and stated; the extent and riches of our soil were known; the materials for commercial enterprise were no secret; the probable effect of the measures of the government to foster, and encourage navigation, trade and industry, was well understood; and especially, the influence of the means, which were adapted to augment our active capital, and to supply a fit and adequate medium of circulation, towards the increase of national wealth, was declared and insisted upon, in official reports. Though adventitious circumstances may have aided the result, it is certain, that a penetrating and comprehensive mind could be at no loss to foresee a progress of our

affairs, similar to what has been experienced.

Upon this anticipation the affairs of the state debts, and other bold measures of the government, wowedly predicated, in opposition feeble and contracted views of the politicians, who now, triumph in the excess of their arts, and enjoy the fruits of a policy, which they had never wilful to plan or the spirit to adopt, imagining that the cunning of a gogue and the talents of a statesman, synonymous. Consummate in the science of courting and winning favor they safely infer that they have capacity to govern, and they will wait to discover their error. But be assured that the people will not continue the dupes of their perniciouseries. Already the cause of truth derived this advantage from the effays of their Chief, that the film removed from many an eye. The of great abilities was allowed his considerable portion of those who proved his principles; but the show of nine months has been amply sufficient to dispel that illusion; and even his most partial votaries begin to see that they have been mistaken in their idolatry.

LUCIUS CRASS.

BOSTON, April 27.

Arrived, schooner Friendship, worth, 44 days from Malaga, there March 14. Ship Jefferson, of Bolton, Marseilles; Nassau, of York, for Cadiz; Sarah, Knox; Winflow; and—Devereaux, Philadelphia; Commerce, Baldrick, Alexandria. The brig Lydia Head, for Marseilles, and brig Anna, for New-York, failed in company. Off the rock of Gibraltar, spoke the rora, Pratt, from Naples for Boston, April 23, lat. 42, 53, long. 6. Spoke the brig Hannah, Eulen, from ton, for Bremen, 3 days out.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

Arrived, brig Dean, Akerly, nah; Huron, Wright, St. Thomas; ly, Howland, Cape-Francois; fch William and Mary, Taylor, An Little, Edwards, Charleston; Frie Anthony, George-Town; Betfy, man, Norfolk; sloop Polly, Thon, Wilmington, N. C. ———, Jo Norfolk.

Cleared ship Juno, Bunker, Live American, Eagle, do. snow Pallas, ningham, Jamaica; sloop James, Annapolis.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Huron, Wright, of Hartford, St. Thomas. Left there ship Mer Callahan, of Boston, bound to A dam; fch'r ———, Elam, of N. Lat. 33, 30, spoke fch'r Eliza, G of Norwalk, from Savannah to E out 7 days.

Brig Sally, Howland, from M last from Cape-Francois. Left the following American vessels, copied Buby's Marine Register. Of Balt Spartan, Farlong; Venelia, Hou Viper, Fraher; Smilax, Wright; dere, White; Eucharist, Taylor; tune, Manfome; Harriott, White; ry, Tyson; Parmele, Longford; f na, Watts; Sophia, Drifcol; Mont Daniels; Ellinor, Cox; Nelly, Ric son; Brothers, Comber; Cordelia, man; Paragon, Drifcol; Paisley, J son. Of Philadelphia, Mary, T Jane, Acquin; Friendship, O'Con Union, Morrison; West Point, Al Fanny, Lake; St. Domingo Packet, vidson; Almira, Medlin; Messier Bouries; Little-Tom-Butler, Pow Polly and Nancy, Brewster; Advon Lillibridge. Of N. York, Success, K Ann, Terry; Hope, Lee; Lydia, nard; Perseverance, Guthrie. Of blehead, Mary, Drury. Of波士 tory, Bicknell; Salem, Russell; Crocker; Trio, Wilmore; Edward, bar; Four Brothers, Deal; Jeff Paterfon; Liberty, Dimond; Polly, Of Charleston, Godson, Lewis; Halc Manly; Tilman, Warren; Greyhol Pratt; Aprora, Seymour; Maria B Weaver; Viper, Everett; Content, L cock; Janet, Windfor; Rising Sun, C ton. Of New-Haven, President, Ba Of Salem, Fish Hawk, Cook; Ty Tate. Of Newburn, Betsey, Lewis. Norfolk, Eliza Ann, Rofs. Of Wilmi ton, Del. Peggy, Allen. Of Portla Polly, Hart; James, Snow. Of Savannah, Betsey, Tellory. Of Newbury

It has been experia-
ation the assumption
nd other apparently
government were a
in opposition to the
views of the little
triumph in the suc-
d enjoy the benefits
they had neither the
spirit to adopt idly
cunning of a dema-
ts of a statesman are
umate in the paltry
nd winning popular
r that they have the
and they will be the
error. But let them
people will not long
of their pernicious for-
cause of truth has
ge from the crude ef-
that the film has been
an eye. The credit
allowed him by a
of those who disap-
; but the short space
been amply sufficient
; and even some of
ries begin to suspect
mistaken in the ob-
EUIUS CRASSUS.

April 27.
Friendship, Wadl.
from Malaga. Left
p Jefferson, Evering,
; Nassau, of New.
Sarah, Knox; Hope,
—, Devereaux, for
merce, Baldwin, for
ig Lydia Head, Lom-
and brig Anna, True-
ailed in company.
altar, spoke the Au-
Naples for Boston.—
53, long. 64, 15,
th, Eulen, from Bos-
days out.

ARK, May 4.
ean, Akerly, Savan-
at, St. Thomas; Sal-
Francois; schooners
Taylor, Antigua;
arleston; Friendship,
own; Betty, Good-
p Polly, Thompson,
—, Johnson,

Bunker, Liverpool;
snow Pallas, Cun-
sloop James, —,
ce our last.

ght, of Hartford, from
there ship Mermaid,
n, bound to Amster-
Elam, of N. York.
sch'r Eliza, Gilbert,
Savannah to Boston,

land, from Malaga,
ois. Left there, the
vessels, copied from
ifter. Of Baltimore,
Venelia, Houston;
ilax, Wright; Belvi-
riffin, Taylor; Nep-
riott, White; Hen-
Longford; Pomo-
Drifcol; Montferat;
ox; Nelly, Richard-
ber; Cordelia, Col-
col; Paisley, John-
ia, Mary, Tarris;
ndship, O'Conner;
West Point, Afion;
Domingo Packet, Da-
Medlin; Messenger,
m-Butler, Powers;
rewster; Adventure,
York, Success, King;
Lee; Lydia, Leo-
Guthrie. Of Mar-
ry. Of Boston, Vic-
em, Russell; Fame,
mot; Edward, Dun-
Deal; Jefferson,
iamond; Polly, Low-
on, Lewis; Halcyon,
Warren; Greyhound,
mour; Maria Bird,
errett; Content, Live-
or; Rising Sun, Gar-
w, President, Burke,
wk, Cook; Tryall,
Betsey, Lewis. Of
Rofs. Of Wilmington.
len. Of Portland.
Snow. Of Savannah.
Of Newburyport.

ons, Bagley; Nymph, Woodman; U-
ion, Parions. Of Portsmouth, Union,
Fredwell.—Of Rhode-Island, Rowen,
town.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.
Capt. Connyngham, of the Eliza My-
ers, arrived yesterday from Cayenne, last
from Guadeloupe, has obligingly furnished
with the following circular, printed in
the French language, which we have had
translated for this day's Gazette. Capt.
C. informs, that on his arrival at Cay-
enne he was treated by Victor Hughes in
the most respectful and liberal manner,
and that the colony was in a very flourish-
ing situation.

[CIRCULAR.]
Port of Liberty, Germinal 12, year 10
of the French Republic.
Council board forming the provisional
government of Guadeloupe and its de-
pendencies,
To all the Merchants of the commercial
towns in France.

Citizens,
You were informed several months ago
of the event which took place in Guada-
loupe on the 29th of last Vendemiaire, and
of what followed it. A subsequent ac-
count published on the 15th Brumaire,
has shewn you, by what mistakes in the
civil as well as political line, citizen La-
croix had urged that event. The same
pamphlet was of a nature to determine the
opinion of the public on the intentions of
the persons who, honored with the confi-
dence of all the inhabitants of the colony,
jealous of showing themselves worthy of
it, moreover animated with the desire so
natural to us, to save their lives, families
and properties by promoting the public
safety, dared to oppose the torrent of evils
with which they saw their country threat-
ened.

If our task was hard, what satisfaction
do we not enjoy now when we look back
on the space we have already over-run!
The vengeance of citizen Lacroix shelter-
ed in an English island, has raised against
us obstacles and dangers of all kinds. We
have maintained the good order that he
endeavored to destroy; we have prevented
the civil war he wanted to organize; in a
word we have preserved for the mother
country an important possession which he
was like to annihilate.

One of the means which that man whose
folly is equal to his rage, had the boldness
to make use of against the colony, was to
cause English frigates to cruise in order
to cut off these vessels you have sent us, ci-
tizens, since the signing of the prelimina-
ries of peace, to detain them in La Domi-
nique and les Saintes, and thus, prevent-
ing the captains from selling us their car-
goes, because his plan was to starve us.
Several of them have failed in their voy-
age; whereas had they not been kept away
from their destined place, their returning
home would have been extremely advan-
tageous to their owners. You can judge
of it by the schooner *l'Heureuse Nouvelle*,
of Bordeaux, which after having been
first detained at les Saintes, left the port
under the pretence of trading to St. Do-
mingo, entered Basseterre where her car-
go was sold, and was sent back a very
few days after to Bordeaux richly loaded.

The example of the *Heureuse Nouvelle*
has been followed since by the greatest part
of the vessels carried into les Saintes.
They are going to sail for young ports one
after another; and their captains will have
in their power to give evidence both of
the tranquility that prevades in the colony
and the perfect liberty with which
they disposed of their cargoes. Letters
from several commercial houses in Point-
a-Pitre and Basseterre will confirm to you
the truth of these accounts.

By several messages we have acquaint-
ed the government of the mother country
with our position; we have besought
them to put an end to our anxiety, by
calling back citizen Lacroix, and giving
us another chief more worthy to fill his
place. We know that the schooner *les*
Deux Amis which carried our first dis-
patches arrived at la Rochelle; but the
frigate *la Cecade Nationale* that we had
sent with three deputies named by all the
districts in the colony and trusted with
their addresses to the First Consul, has
been detained in la Dominique, where
the deputies were forced to land, after
they had taken away from them the box
which contained all the dispatches. This
act that evinces the most surprising bold-
ness will not prevent the truth from pierc-
ing through; but it will most likely re-
tard the effect we expected from our just
steps.

Let it be as it will, citizens, we will
know how to accomplish our work: we
will continue to prevent all disaster, by
keeping up the good spirit, that animates
every class of citizens; and will deliver
the colony unhurt to the first deputy from
the Consular Government. You may
then safely keep up the intercourse which
the inestimable blessing of peace has so
happily re-established and which cannot
fail but of being reciprocally useful.

Salute and perfect consideration,
Pelage president; Hyp, Franfians, Danois,
C. Corneille.

By order of the Council Board, the gene-
ral Secretary,
P. PIAUD.

May 5.
Yesterday arrived, the brig William,
captain Quadrille, from Lisbon, which he
left the 27th of March, and informs that
the news we had via Boston was the gene-
ral conversation; to which was added, that
a fleet of English ships of the line were
cruizing off Brest. Capt. Q. also mentio-
ns that a piratical vessel had made its ap-
pearance off Cadiz, that a boat was picked
up with the body of a man whose head had
been cut off, and another with both arms
cut off.

St. Jago De La Vega, March 20.
It is with pleasure we notice the pro-
spect of increasing Crops to be shipped at
Old-Harbour this season. There are at
present 29 British ships laying in that Bay
with the greatest probability of being there
fully laden. We understand that 17 is the
greatest number of ships ever recollected
at one time in the Bay.

Arrived, ship Harry, Boyd, Cadiz;
snow William, Quadrille, Lisbon.
Cleared, brig Attrueado, Norris, Ma-
deira; Concepcion, La Baren, Havana.
Capt. Mitchell, of the Dolphin, spoke
22d April, in lat. 32, 50, N. long. 73,
20 W. ship Superior, from Charleston to
Africa, out 10 days. May 1, spoke a
sloop off the Capes, from Philadelphia to
Havanna.

BALTIMORE, May 4.
Arrived, schooner Roby, A. Martin,
from Charleston. Four days ago, took
up at sea, near Cape Hatteras, the master
and four of the hands belonging to the
schooner Eliza, of Kingston, Jamaica,
bound to N. Carolina. They had been
in a small boat four or 5 hours before they
were taken up. The remainder six in
number, including the supercargo, were
lost. The Eliza foundered the same mor-
ning.

Arrived at the quarantine ground.
Ship Ardent, capt. Groom, from Cape
Francois. Capt. Groom informs, that
the day before he sailed accounts were re-
ceived at the Cape, that seven engage-
ments had taken place between the blacks
and French troops, in which 400 of the
latter fell.

May 5.
BALTIMORE VESSELS at Cape Fran-
cois, April 16th, 1802, taken from Bu-
ley's Marine Register, and received by
the ship Ardent.

Ships Henrietta, White; Henry, Ty-
son; Permelia, Langford; brigs Spartan,
Furlong; Venelia, Hurston; Viper,
Fraser; Smilax, Whight; Neptune,
Munson; Ucharis, Couriel; Paisley,
Johnson; schrs. Pomona, Watts; Sophia,
Drifcoll; Monferat, Danels; Eleanor,
Cox; Nelly, Richardson; Parigon, Drif-
coll, to sail in a few days.

A large English ship of 700 tons and
20 guns, from Cadiz, went into Nor-
folk with the Ardent, arrived this morn-
ing.

Arrived schr. Evelina, Holmes, from
Port-Republican.

By captain H. we learn, that they had
heard of the engagement alluded to by
captain Groom, from Cape Francois, but
the result was not publicly known at the
time of his sailing—he adds, that the hos-
pital at Port-Republican was not suffi-
ciently large to contain all the sick and
wounded.

The Evelina sailed in co. with the brig
Jafon, Pease, of and for Philad. Left the
ship Warren, Phillips, of Baltimore, and
a number of American vessels, names un-
known. Passed a ship off Swan Point this
morning.

A report was in circulation on Wednes-
day morning, that the Definitive Treaty
had been signed. Whatever may be the
doubtful event, we believe it to be pre-
mature, as yet; as we can hear of no ar-
rival which could have brought the ac-
count from Europe.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

The total number of votes for Gover-
nor of Massachusetts, returned at the Se-
cretary's office, are 28,535 for Mr. Strong
and 18,624 for Mr. Gerry.

INFORMATION
To Merchants trading with St. Domingo.
Extract of a letter from Port Republic-
an, dated 3d April.
“I have only time to inform you,
that I have just heard of a new imposition
of 10 per cent, additional duties which
are about to be laid by this government
on dry goods, other than those of the
manufacture of France, which makes the
duties on dry goods 20 per cent. and on
exports the same.”

Capt. Prince, of the brig Philanthropist,
arrived at Marblehead on Tuesday the
28th inst. in 30 days from Lisbon, in-
forms, that on the 12th March, Colonel
HUMPHREYS and family arrived there
from Madrid, and was to take passage in
the ship Perseverance for New-York. On
the 24th March arrived at Lisbon, citizen
Gen. Lannes, Minister Plenipotentiary to
the Court of Portugal. A French cor-
vette, lying opposite the town was dress-
ed and saluted upon the occasion.

On Monday the General Society of the
Cincinnati met at the Capitol; when the
following officers were chosen for the three
ensuing years.
Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Pre-
sident General.
Major Gen. C. C. Pinckney, Vice-
President General.
Major William Jackson, Secretary
General.
— Bell, Assistant Secretary
General.
Brigadier General Wm. M'Pherson
Treasurer-General.

According to the constitution the next
meeting of the society will be held on the
first Monday of May, 1805. And the
society have determined that it be held at
Philadelphia.

The American democratic papers have,
with no small degree of exultation, extract-
ed from the London Morning Chronicle,
some commendatory observations on the
Message of the President of the United
States. The only subject for eulogy which
the editors of this English paper could
find in the President's *Message*, was his
recommendation to abolish the duty on the
transportation of newspapers. But how
will the notes of these London editors be
changed, when they find that of all the
recommendations of our Philosophical Pre-
sident, this only has been refused the con-
currence of the very patriotic and enlight-
ened majority in the two branches of our na-
tional legislature? [Com. Ad.]

The Aurora of Saturday, informs us
“by express,” that the committee of in-
vestigation, as it is called, have made
another report, in which something (we
are not told what) is said about the jour-
ney of Mr. Tracy to the northwestern
frontiers upon business of the government.
The Aurora says,
“It is now found that Mr. Tracy not
only was paid for his military inspector-
ship, but that he gave in a bill in his own
hand writing, and obtained payment for
his own travelling expenses to Connecticut,
but the expenses of a servant also. It is
difficult to say what congress will do on
this subject, I know not with what propi-
ety a man who has thus conducted him-
self can be suffered to retain a seat in the
legislature. Mr. Bayard on being in-
formed of the facts, acknowledged that
Tracy ought to have expelled last ses-
sion.”

This last assertion is unquestionably
without the least foundation in truth. It
belongs to that class of assertions for which
the editor of the Aurora has been pre-emi-
nently distinguished, ever since he has
been in our country, and which in the En-
glish language, is denoted by an expressive
monosyllable.

Considerate men, who have witnessed
the deportation to Cayenne of minorities
in the French legislature, would not be
surprised at the expulsion or banishment of
the present minority in our own; but it
seems a little difficult to conceive upon
what part of the above charge the editor
of the Aurora is disposed to have Mr.
Tracy expelled from the senate. Whe-

ther it is for sending in his bill “IN HIS
OWN HAND WRITING,” or for “OBTAIN-
ING THE PAYMENT,” the editor has not
condescended to inform us. Perhaps Mr.
Dawson will move articles of impeachment
against Mr. Tracy, for suffering the go-
vernment to allow him to squander the
public money, by employing a servant at
ten dollars a month to accompany him in
traversing the uninhabited wilderness of
the western country*
It is to be observed that this mission in
which Mr. Tracy was employed, took
place under the late administration, before
the present system of economy in public
expenditures was introduced. It is said
to be the opinion of Mr. Dawson, Mr.
Duane, and other gentlemen of equal ta-
lents and respectability, that the cheapest
mode of inspecting the fortifications on
the north-western frontiers would have
been, not to send a gentleman on horse-
back, with a single servant; but to fit
out, man, and victual one of the frigates,
and dispatch a messenger with a letter to
some person on the frontiers, who might
perform the business, and return an answer
by the same messenger. In the mean time,
the frigate would have opportunity to re-
fit and to lay in a sufficient stock of sea-
stores for her homeward voyage.—It
would seem that Mr. Tracy is to be ex-
pelled for not fuffeging this plan.

* The wages paid by Mr. Tracy to his servant
while upon this duty amounted to FIFTY DOL-
LARS. The editor of the Aurora and his em-
ployers would doubtless be very glad to divert
the public attention from the THIRTY-TWO
THOUSAND dollars, applied without authori-
ty by the present administration, in repairing a
vessel for president Buonaparte, by such paltry
devices as this—but it will not do. The peo-
ple of America are beginning to open their eyes,
and will soon see for themselves.
(Gaz. U. S.)

EQUALITY—ECONOMY.
There is annually paid to president Jef-
ferson for his support, the same sum which
is annually paid to four hundred and seven-
teen citizen soldiers of the American army
for their “*gestion*” of the public affairs, in
their several and important spheres of ac-
tion—and yet if one of these sovereigns
were to appear officially before the people,
or the people's servants, and representa-
tives with their slippers, a long beard, and
a dirty shirt, “his transgression would be
visited with a rod, and his iniquity with
stripes.” The MOUTH OF LABOR.

Sale of valuable Lots by Auction.
THE sale of Lots near the Powder House, ad-
vertised by Wm Wilson and John Potts, to have
taken place this day, is postponed to SATUR-
DAY the 8th inst. precisely at two o'clock in the
afternoon, and if not all sold on that day, the sale
will be continued on Monday 10th, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon. THOMAS MOORE,
May 6. Auctioneer.

For NORFOLK,
The fast sailing and well ac-
commodated Schooner,
Margaret Tingey,
JOB PALMER, Master;
For Freight or Passage apply to the
master on board, at Merchants' wharf,
Who has for sale, on board said schooner,
Coarse and fine Salt.

May 7. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on
the 1st May, PATTY, a likely Negro
wench, about twenty years of age: she
has been brought up in the house, is a
good seamstress, & very capable: among
a variety of clothes, she has a purple stuff
petticoat, a fine blue cloth jacket, a cord-
ed dimity jacket and coat, a plain muslin
gown, a handsome worked muslin do. a
plain do, both well made, 2 white camel
hair shawls with netting, fine white cot-
ton stockings, several pair, and a pair of
white silk do. a handsome black hat, neat
shoes and other cloathing. She went off
with a Negro fellow the property of Mr.
Philip Fitzhugh: he is about 24 years of
age, 5½ feet high, well set, inclined to
be corpulent, raveney complexion, lively
countenance, and speaks distinctly, though
quick; he is an excellent joiner. He
took with him a pair of new brown cassi-
mere pantaloons, a round upper jacket of
the same cloth, a green broad cloth coat,
with a blue velvet collar, a handsome
swanstown waistcoat, with mettle buttons
a new black hat, new shoes, fine white
cotton stockings, green pantaloons, and
other cloathing. The above reward will
be paid to any person who shall lodge
them in any jail, either in Maryland or
Virginia, and ample compensation made
for any other trouble or expence.

SARAH THORNTON,
May 7. near Alexandria,

Robert B. Jameffon,
Offers for Sale an assortment of Liquors and Groceries, consisting of
Fresh Teas, loaf and Muscovado sugars,
 Madeira, }
 Sherry, } *Wines,*
 Port, }
 Lisbon, }
 Malaga and }
 Teneriffe }
 Jamaica, }
 W. Island and } *Rum,*
 N. England }
 Cogniac and } **BRANDY,**
 Barcelona }
 Holland Gin, Whiskey,
 Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Cayenne and black Pepper,
 Short pipes in kegs and boxes,
 White and brown Soap,
 Starch, Fig Blue,
 Race and ground Ginger,
 Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
 Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum,
 roll Brimstone and refined Salt Petre,
 Mustard,
 Fruits in Brandy, Pickles,
 Mould Candles,
 Demijohns assorted,
 Raisins in kegs and boxes, Currants,
 Soft shell'd Almonds,
 Best Albany and common Chocolate,
 Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff, assorted in kegs and bladders,
 Green and Batavia Coffee,
 Spinning Cotton,
 Sweet Oil in flasks and black bottles,
 Patent Shot, from No. 9 to BB
 Spanish Segars in boxes of 500 to 1000,
 Godfried's first quality,
 Gunpowder, F and FF, sealed pound papers, and treble Battle in canisters.

ALSO,
 Twenty cases Medoc Claret of a very superior quality,

AND
 A consignment of 30 hhds. J. Noble and Co's best bottled
Porter & Brown Stout.
 May 5. eom

William Hartshorne
Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria, Plaster of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
 Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
 Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.
 At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
 Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead or barrel,
 First and second quality James-River Tobacco, in kegs,
 A few very good Mill Spindles,
 Two good Scale Beams.
 Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glafs,
 A few barrels of Tar,
 James River Coal.

For Sale,
 A number of valuable Lots in town,
 A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House
 on King Street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.
 3d mo. r. d

T. SIMMS
Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince Street,
15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
 And a quantity of
Fresh Limes and Lemons.
 April 27. d

Five Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the schooner John, on the 2d inst. a Negro man named *Hugh*, about 5 feet 3 inches high: his dress is uncertain. Whoever will return him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

THOS. TUPMAN.
 May 6. d4t

Just Received,
 A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
 A quantity of foal leather and shoes,
 Cyder in barrels, and
 A few chests Young Hyson Tea,
For Sale by
J. GARDNER LADD.
 March 16. d.

Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

A valuable piece of Ground
 for sale, containing near one quarter of a square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets, either together or in lots as may suit the purchaser, on which a liberal credit will be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar,
 Flour in barrels or half barrels,
 Cash given for Wheat, either at my Mill or Store in this place.

WM. HARTSHORNE.
 3d Month, 23d. eo
Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of WM. OXLEY, & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement to WM. OXLEY, and all those indebted to make payments to him, being duly authorized to receive the same.
WM. OXLEY.
THOMAS CLARKE.

The business in future will be carried on by Wm. Oxley.
 April 15. eo10t

JUST RECEIVED,
 A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GLASS,
 Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,
Gentlemen's fine black Hats
 of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, children's fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.
JOSHUA RIDDLE.
 April 19. eo

STOLEN
 From the subscriber, living in Orange county, within one mile of the Orange Spring, Virginia, on Tuesday the 20th inst. a *ruffy black Horse*, with a blaze face and bob tail, branded I. S. one hind foot white, about 4 feet 10½ inches high. The person who took him, *John Clark*, a tailor by trade, is about 40 years of age, a small man with a dark complexion, his left arm is crooked, occasioned by its having been broke in the joint. *Twenty Dollars* reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the horse to me at Orange Spring.
JAMES COOPER.
 April 26. eo5t

ATTENTION!
WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.
 April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by the subscriber, a few beautiful PRINTS, ornamented with very handsome gilt frames.—The subject is,
GEN. WASHINGTON,
raised from the tomb, by the poetical and historical genius, assisted by immortality—At his feet America weeping over his arm; on the opposite side an Indian crouched in surlly sorrow; in the third ground, the mental virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity.—The likeness is particularly striking.

A. C. CAZENOVE.
 April 27. 2aw4t

By order of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT all persons having claims against **GUSTAVUS SCOTT**, late of said County deceased, are hereby warned and required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
C. T. A.
 Georgetown, March 29. 1aw2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
 AND FOR SALE
By Cotton & Stewart,
Price Fifty Cents.
HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,
For the use of Christians generally, but more particularly adapted to those of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:
 With the addition of a great number of new Hymns, many of which have never been published before, and others selected from late publications of merit. It is expected this will be found to be a much improved edition of Spiritual Songs, peculiarly calculated for all those whose wish is to praise the Great Creator of all things, in the language of a renovated heart or true Christian spirit.
 April 2.

R. & J. GRAY
Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King Street, between Royal and Fairfax Streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:
Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Benner; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Laundown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visitor, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordant, by Dr. Moore. The Armenian, or Ghost of Secer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowson, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudencia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the chivalry papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gospel's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.
 Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Fairiery, Blossoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.
 Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Plater's, Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar of 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Ash's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Coriari; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lesson's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.
 Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp. Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.
 Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards, red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,
 consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waite and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,
 Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Wanted,
 One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding business.
 April 2. d

To the Citizen of Prince William County.

TAKE NOTICE, that there will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for the purpose of moving the County Court from Dumfries to the centre of the county.
 May 1. 1aw4w

PROPOSALS,
 By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New-York,
For publishing by Subscription, in two handsome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST
 ON
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
BY PUBLIUS.
 WRITTEN IN 1788.
 TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PACIFICUS,

ON
The Proclamation of Neutrality.
 WRITTEN IN 1793.
The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of enforcing the propriety and necessity of its adoption. It is principally the production of a man whose name will be held in sacred respect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents, occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.

All parties seem at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the persiflage of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed, the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been interpreted and vindicated, of the objections which were made to the Constitution by its first opponents, and how they were answered, will find these volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of government well worthy of their attention; science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness. The Federalist contains principles, which may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed, and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to tempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, and the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in the fence of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the angry and tumultuous passions which at that time agitated our country, have in some measure subsided, these papers will be read with profit and pleasure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any should have doubted of the fitness of the measures which this writer has so ably advocated, and which experience has so forcibly proved to have been the best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspaper, they are incorporated in these volumes. Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in remembrance two very important events in the history of our country.

The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superior medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at *Two Dollars* a volume. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Bookellers in Alexandria, New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.